

# **JAVA ASSIGNMENT DOCUMENTATION**

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- **Q1.** A non-relational database, commonly referred to as a NoSQL database, is one that does not employ the conventional table- key paradigm and is primarily made to manage massive volumes of data and transactions without the need for predefined schema designs or ACID qualities.
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- Neo4j: A graph-based database designed to handle data with complex relationships.
- CouchDB: A document-oriented database that uses JSON for documents.
- MongoDB: A popular, document-oriented NoSQL database.

**Q2.** To execute a SQL query against a database in Java, use the 'st.execute()' method of the JDBC (Java Database Connectivity) 'Statement' interface. Executing statements with the potential to provide numerous outcomes, such as SQL DDL (Data Definition Language) commands, is done using this mechanism.

It gives a 'boolean' value back:

- 'true' if the first result is a 'ResultSet' object (as in the case of a SELECT query).
- 'false' if it is an update count or there are no results (such as in the case of a UPDATE, DELETE, or DDL statement).

**Q3.** In Java and in generic programming:

- Parameter: A variable used to denote the input data in the definition of a function or method. It functions as a stand-in for the argument, which is the true value.

Example: "x" is a parameter in "void myMethod(int x)".

The actual value or data given to the function or method when it is called serves as the parameter's placeholder.

As an illustration, "5" is an argument in "myMethod(5)."

In conclusion, arguments are supplied to methods during function calls, and parameters are written into method definitions.